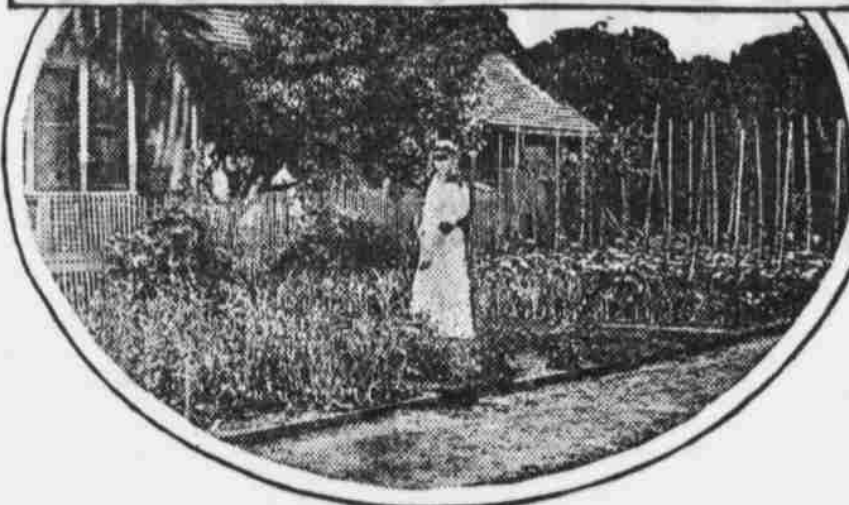
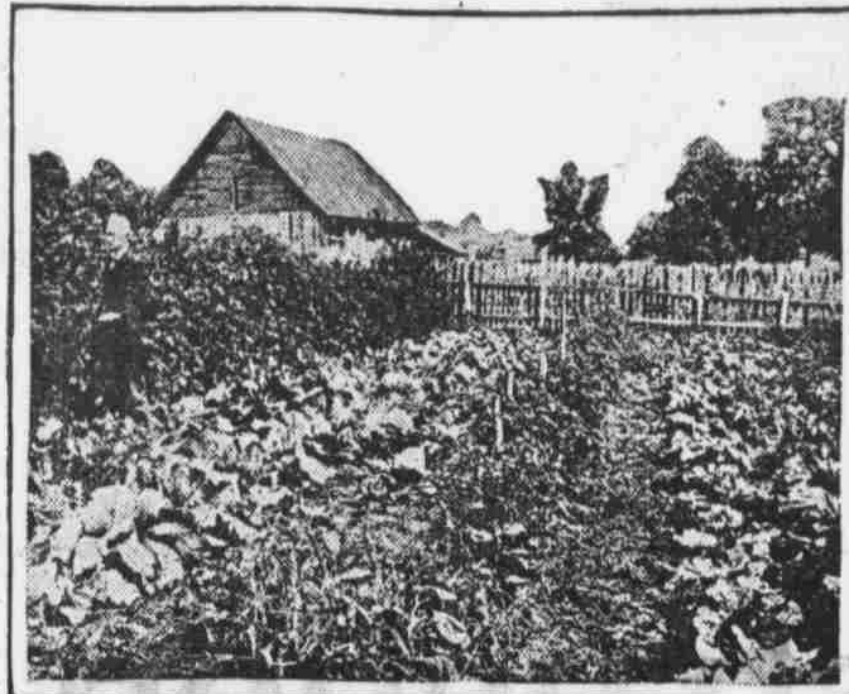




## GREAT NEED FOR HOME GARDENS CALLS FOR MORE WORK IN EVERY BACK YARD



Home Food Plots Like These Help Table and Pocketbook—They Help Nation, Too.

"The obligation of every man, woman and child out of uniform to help feed himself will be greater in 1918 than in 1917. Therefore the home gardening and canning activities of last year must be repeated."

This is the message of the United States Department of Agriculture to every family. Those who cannot produce, can conserve and save food. There must be no backsliding among experienced gardeners; they must repeat their contribution of food. Absence of novelty must not deter those who tried gardening for the first time in 1917 from capitalizing their increased knowledge and skill. Those with experience must make every seed count—to get satisfactory returns from their work with hoe, rake and watering can. There must be no slacking off. Gardening is everybody's business, but in 1918 everyone must attend to that business.

And now a word of caution. Don't try to raise more than you can use. And water systematically all spring and summer. A few square yards well tilled will yield more than a half-acre allowed to run to weeds.

The department advises strongly against effort by amateur gardeners to produce truck crops for sale. Such enterprises commonly prove unwise, burdensome to all concerned, and not infrequently financially unprofitable. Much precious seed and fertilizer—to say nothing of time and labor—were wasted last year in such undertakings. The government's home gardening specialists believe that best results will be obtained if each family attempts to raise only enough vegetables to supply its own table and to afford the surplus

which its members can dry, can, or store for later home consumption.

The gardener who has provided for the immediate needs of his family and its canning and drying requirements therefore should devote attention to full crops of root vegetables such as potatoes, beets, late turnips, carrots and parsnips, which can be stored easily for later use. It also would be well to give attention to the production of mature lima or other beans which can be shelled and kept in bags.

### Help on Home Food Plot.

The garden specialists of the Department and of the State Agricultural colleges stand ready to help everyone make the greatest possible success of his home garden and to assist in the canning of surplus food.

With the co-operation of the press, the department will carry the gardening advice of its specialists directly to many millions of readers. To supplement this "Food From Your Back Yard" series, of which this article is the foreword, the department has issued two new war garden bulletins for every home gardener who wishes to help feed himself. They are:

- "The Farm Garden in the North," Farmers' Bulletin No. 937.
- "Home Gardening in the South," Farmers' Bulletin No. 934.
- "The City and Suburban Vegetable Garden," Farmers' Bulletin No. 936.

Your postal card to the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will bring your free copy.

Read these articles as they appear. Study the handbooks around the winter lamp. You will be ready to deal with soil and seed as soon as spring weather permits.

row, and this will be sufficient for most families. After the plants are well-established they should be thinned sufficiently to prevent their crowding. The cultivation should be frequent and thorough.

Salsify may be dug in the autumn and stored in banks or pits or in the storage room in the basement, or may be allowed to remain in the ground and dug as needed.

### IN 1918

Every family must help feed itself.

Fresh vegetables must be used to lessen home consumption of staple foods needed by troops and the allies.

More food must be canned in homes than ever before.

There must be a war garden in every back yard fertile and sunny enough to grow vegetables.

Every seed planted must be made to count in the food supply.

—United States Department of Agriculture.

### SPRAY FOR FRUITLESS TREES

Those Who Neglected This Work Last Season Will See Folly Next Summer, Says Orchardist.

Spraying fruitless trees is a heartless job, but those apple growers who failed to spray their trees the past season because there was no fruit on them will see the folly of this neglect next season, if the predictions of one progressive orchardist comes true.

## ROOF THAT MAKES BARN "DIFFERENT"

This Type of Building Gives Distinction to the Farmstead at Small Cost.

### MOW IS WITHOUT ANY POSTS

Style of Construction Provides Acme of Capacity for Storage in Proportion to Amount of Material Used.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1527 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose three-cent stamp for reply.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Gothic roof barns—those with curved roofs in the form of a pointed arch—are getting to be quite common. There are a few leaders among the farmers in every community who occupy a conspicuous position and who favor the unique or distinctive type of farm building for that reason. These like the gothic roof barn. Even if the cost should be a trifle more, they gladly stand it because of the distinction which a big barn of this type gives a farmstead.

The L-shaped barn with a gothic roof is not so common. Barn builders have worked out a standard solution to the roof-framing problem of the gothic barn and it seldom gives trouble any more; but when the contractor

the boards are placed out and in. Rafters are made wide enough to be stiff, and thick enough to add the necessary strength. Built up in this way from segments cut out of good material and thoroughly well side-nailed through and through as the different segments are added, it is possible and practical to make each rafter into a very stiff stick of timber.

Whether a rafter is solid or whether it is made of openwork in truss fashion, it must have the push and pull of the truss principle. This is a law of construction that must not be ignored in building a roof after this Gothic roof plan.

The principle is a good one, and the roof when finished is very neat and pleasing, both inside and outside. It gives the acme of capacity for storage, consistent with good building construction and proportioned to the amount of material used. A certain value is added to the finished building because of the appearance. Style has a commercial value, even when applied to a farm barn.

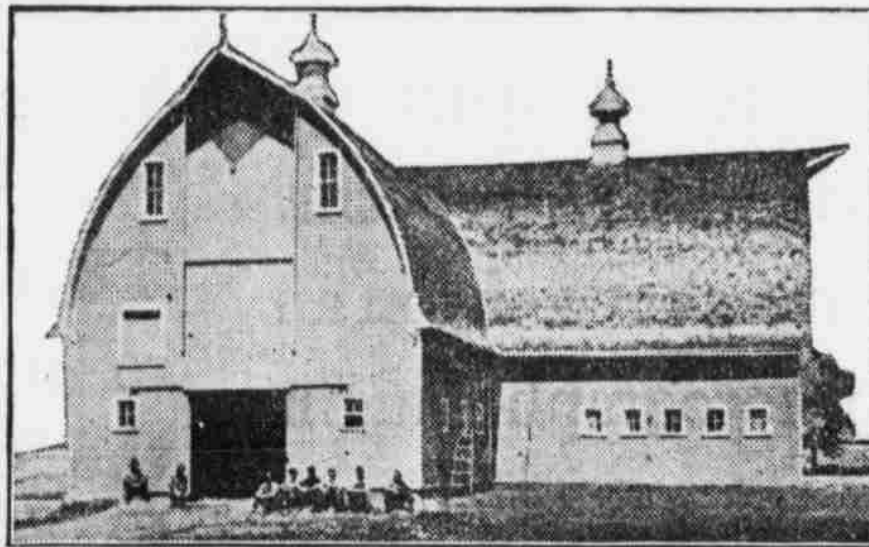
The stable floor plan of this barn provides an excellent arrangement for taking care of both cows and horses in the same building. Stalls for 30 milk cows are arranged in the main section of the barn, while the horse stable is in the "L."

### OLD SONGS AND MEMORIES

Work Together to Transport the Elderly to Scenes and Joys of the Long Ago.

The riches of old age are memories—beautiful memories. The pauper in the poorhouse, with his mind stored with treasured visions of a noble past, is richer than the Croesus in his mansion, haunted by ogres of meanness, oppression, unfair advantage, trickery and penury. Happy indeed is the man who has both beautiful memories and plenty of the world's goods.

Perhaps you have wondered why old people demand old songs. It is not



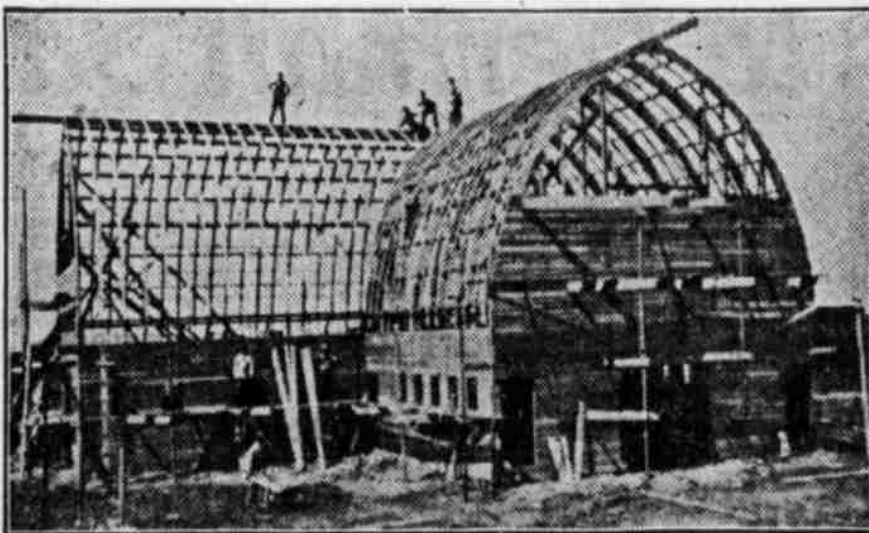
and his men undertook to roof this L-shaped building they were up against a new proposition in the curved hip and valley rafters where the two roofs intersect.

It is the same problem, but on a much larger scale, encountered in building a curved ceiling in a square room.

A close examination of the photograph of this job during construction will be both interesting and instructive to other builders. The hip and valley rafters are made very heavy. Their curvature is, of course, not the same as that of the common rafters, but corresponds point for point the same as a straight hip or valley corresponds to its common rafter. The task is to lay out the diagram and fashion the curves on this high scale.

This style roof is self-supporting with an absolutely clean mow with no purlin posts or braces of any kind, that is, extending below the curved

Nellie was a lady. Last night she died, a tall youthful figure with epanettes and bright garnet military sash, a figure home on a furlough after Antietam.



View of Barn in Course of Construction.

rafters. Several lines of boards are nailed on diagonally across the roof from one end at the plate up to the ridge at the other end to act as wind bracing.

This manner of bracing, when the sides of the building are tied together by the boarding, makes a very solid structure up to the plates. There are a great many bolts used in this diagonal brace work. In fact, plank frame barn construction has led to the use of bolts quite generally.

Above the plates the design and construction of this barn are also especially interesting to farmers. The curved type of built-up rafters is used because it makes a very neat roof, and because it gives an exceptionally large mow space, entirely free from inside truss work or bracing.

The curve of the rafters is taken advantage of to stiffen the roof. These rafters are built up of segments cut from inch stuff, cut to the proper curve and nailed together sideways, so the edges of the different strips are placed out and in.

Some builders claim that curved rafters are stiffer when the edges of

## Bowser's Advice

He Gives It to a Raw Recruit in a Fatherly Way

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

By M. QUAD.

When Mr. Bowser entered his family drug store the other evening he found a middle-aged man dressed in a khaki uniform to show that he belonged to the army. The druggist saw that Mr. Bowser was working up a fatherly expression of face and was likely to have something to say, and he gave the soldier boy the wink.

"So we have a recruit here?" said Mr. Bowser a minute later.

"Yes," was the reply.

"I am glad to see you, sir," continued Mr. Bowser. "I am glad to see you in that uniform. It shows, sir, that you love your country and are enrolled among patriots. Instead of skulking from place to place to keep out of the army. One would say, from reading the papers, that at least one-half of the American nation was composed of cravens. It did not used to be so in my time. We had trouble in keeping the young men out of the army instead of getting them into it."

"So I have heard, sir," replied the soldier.

"I want to give you some little advice, if you will take it kindly. Put your heart into the work."

"I have, sir."

"Be ready for drill any time drill is ready for you."

"Yes, sir; I shall be."

"The trouble with a raw recruit is that he gets homesick almost immediately he is in the army. Fight against it. You can conquer that as you conquer the foe."

"I shall try my best, sir."

"You may want to see your dear old mother, and have her put you on the back, but you can't see her; and if you make a good fight of it the feeling will soon wear off. Even the bravest men have been known to be homesick at times."

"Others have told me the same thing," said the soldier.

"You may want to see the hens, the hogs, the sheep and the old spotted cow, but conquer the feeling. Tell yourself that you are in the army to stay until the foe is conquered. If you hear a band playing 'Home, Sweet Home,' do not let your eyes fill with tears."

"No, sir; I will keep my eye dry."

"That's the way I like to hear a man talk. There's another thing. You will be under officers fresh from West

Mr. Bowser. "Bear this in mind and do not kick. It will do you no good if you do. You may smell the fried oysters cooking for your colonel, but remember the gulf. Uncle Sam intends to feed you well, but there will be times when circumstances prevent. If they deal out a ration of raw turnips to you, eat them and say nothing. Do not go wandering about camp and asking the other men if you are not entitled to butter, scrambled eggs, golden bacon, French fried potatoes and Java coffee. There is always enough kickers about to start a rebellion if you speak encouraging words, and your dear old mother will hear that you have been shot as a mutineer instead of dying as a hero in battle."

"You are very good, sir," said the soldier, as he winked at the druggist with his other eye. "I have eaten as many as 20 scrambled eggs at once, but I shall learn to curb my appetite. Fresh salmon and milky coffee is good



Dressed in a Khaki Uniform.

enough for me and if the 'taters are boiled with their packets on no one will hear any grumble from me."

"It may happen," said Mr. Bowser, as he wiped a tear from his eyes, "that you will get a letter stating that your dear old mother is dead of pneumonia. She got it by going out in a blizzard to bring in a handful of wood. Her last thought was of you. She gasped out: 'Oh, my son!' or something of that kind, and was off to that happy land where soldiers are never seen."

"Yes, sir, I shall expect such a letter."

"But do not let it shock you too much. If you weep over it, turn your back to the other boys or go off into the brush somewhere. Set your teeth hard together and do not give away."

"That will be me, sir."

"And now about a battle," continued Mr. Bowser, as he swelled out his chest. "Be on call at any moment. Take your place in the ranks and see that your rifle is loaded and the bayonet on tight. You are going to charge the enemy. Do not be surprised if half



"Keep Right on Until You Have Removed a Dozen."

Point. They are great hands to boss and put on style. You must know there is a great gulf between officers and privates. You may be cleaning your rifle, and preparing to slay half a dozen of the foe, when an officer will come up to you and call you a son of a sea cook, a skunk in the brush and lots of other hard names. He does not do it to be mean, but it's only his way, you see. Do not sass back, but smile as you look at him. He will become ashamed of himself and walk away."

"Yes, sir, I will do that," replied the soldier. "I shall want to knock him down, but I know all about that gulf and I shall keep my temper. You are very kind, sir, to talk to me as you do."

"Oh, that's all right," replied Mr. Bowser. In his off-hand way. "I wish that I could talk to a thousand of you raw recruits. It might save you much trouble."

"You have been used to lying in bed until nine or ten o'clock in the morning, and then coming down to find your coffee and toast and fried eggs and bacon all ready for you."

"That's the way, sir."

"All raw recruits are prone to find fault about their rations," continued

your regiment is wiped out. Pay no attention to groans and screams of the wounded, but press forward and give the foe your bayonet. Strike hard and strike home. Do not be content with removing a single foe, but keep right on until you have removed a dozen. Then you can come back to camp and have something to brag of."

"Yes, sir, I shall kill at least a dozen."

"Perhaps you know something about soldiering?" suggested Mr. Bowser, as he detected a faint smile on the soldier's face.

"Well—well—er, I ought to, I think, as I have been 20 years in the regular army."

Mr. Bowser had wasted his time. He stood with mouth open, while the soldier went out with a salute at the door, and then the druggist said:

"Bowser, a few of us are trying to raise \$100 for the Red Cross fund. Will you put your name down on this list for a \$10 contribution?"

And Mr. Bowser wrote his name on the list, and handed over the \$10 and went home to keep so quiet the rest of the evening that Mrs. Bowser wondered if he was developing a case of appendicitis.

## U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE HOW TO GROW PARSNIPS.

Sow parsnip seed in drills from 18 inches to 3 feet apart, depending on the method of cultivation, about the time of the last killing frost in spring. The seed should be sown rather thickly and later thinned until the plants are about 3 inches apart in the rows. The parsnip requires very rich soil for its best development. The roots are usually left in the ground during the winter and dug as needed, but may be harvested in the autumn, packed in moist sand and stored in pits or root cellars. Most people consider this root improved by freezing, so as a rule it is left in the ground as suggested.

### SALSIFY.

Sow seeds of salsify during the spring about the time of the last killing frost in the same manner as for carrots or parsnips. One ounce of seed is required to plant a 100-foot